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lonia" (vol. x. p. 56) there was opened towards the close of last January a "Puppet Exhibition," held under the auspices of the "Amis du Vieux-Liège" society. The exposition was competitive, and some 40 *impresarios* participated, the puppets exhibited numbering between 250 and 300 of all shapes and models, — knights, emperors, noble ladies, the famous legendary *Tchantchet*. The exhibition, which was very successful, was opened by the governor of the province, the burgomaster of the city, and the president of the Court of Appeal. Among the visitors was the minister of France at Liège.

KRAUS MUSICAL MUSEUM IN FLORENCE. In the "Archivio per l'Antropologia" (vol. xxx. pp. 271-297), a brief account, by A. Kraus, Jr., is given of the Kraus "Ethnographical-Psychological Musical Museum" in Florence, Italy, with a list of the 1078 specimens of musical instruments of all ages and peoples, aids, appliances, etc., therein contained. Here are to be found all sorts of human inventions in the way of making "sweet sounds," and sounds that can be only sweet to the inventors of some of the instruments in question, — instruments employed by savages in their initiation rites, by shamans making "medicine," by youths in love the world over, by priests and devotees of all religions, — flutes and pipes of shepherds, lutes and harps of minstrels and troubadours, instruments for the dance and for war, etc. The Kraus Museum has already been of great service to travellers, men of science, historians, and students of music, composers, and others. Of the 1078 numbers in the catalogue, Asia furnishes 118 (Japan being best represented); Australia and Polynesia, 21; Africa, 42; Europe, 640, besides 230 collections of aids and appliances for musical instruments; America, 25 (from north, centre, and south). Of the American specimens four are from Haiti, two are banjos, the rest come from various tribes of Indians, — Mexico is naturally best represented (7 items). Other peoples furnishing one or more instruments are Eskimo, Yakutat, Haida, Sioux, ancient Peruvians, Cayapú (Brazil), Paratintin (Brazil), Indians of the Amazon and of Pará.

DE MORTILLET AS FOLK-LORIST. Gabriel de Mortillet (1821-1900), the French anthropologist, is said to have written, at the age of fifteen, a critical note on "Amulets," which does not appear, however, in the list of his works compiled by Paul de Mortillet for the *Bulletins et Mémoires de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris* (vol. ii. series v. pp. 448-464). Of his numerous publications, 1845-98, perhaps a dozen (including several books) had to do largely with folk-lore subjects, — pre-Christian cross, origin of hunting and fishing, prehistoric surgery, etc. His papers relating to America were: 1878. *Découverte de l'Amérique aux temps préhistoriques* (Congr. Internat. Anthr., Paris, pp. 267-269). 1877. *La cimetière d'Ancon au Pérou* (La Nature, 31 mars). 1885. *Les groenlandais descendants des magdaléniens*. (Bull. Soc. d'Anthr. de Paris, pp. 868-870.) 1897. *L'Atlantide* (ibid. 447-451.) His advocacy, in 1885, of the view that the Greenland Eskimo were the descendants of the men of the river-drift in France, caused no little discussion.